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WASHINGTON.

THE PROGRESS OF INFLATION.

SULTS-THE BUTLER MOVEMENT TEMPORARILY DEFEATED-PROBABILITY THAT THE HOUSE BILL WILL BE PASSED AS IT IS.

IBY TRIEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, April 10 .- A six hours' struggle over the Currency bill in the House to-day resulted in no definite conclusion. A number of important subsidiary points connected with the main issue of inflation or no inflation were, however, settled, and the question thereby much simplified. The general result of the contest was to restore the House bill to the hands of its friends and temporarily to defeat the movement headed by Mr. Butler, which was triumphant yesterday, and to pass the Senate bill in

The pending question when the subject came up on after the House met, was on the motion of Mr. Butler to lay on the table the motion to reconsider the vote by which the House had yesterday postponed the Maynard bill until Tuesday. This Mr. Butler withdrew to get a chance to smuggle in an explanation of the parliamentary tactics he had decided on and an intimation that the President would not veto an Inflation bill. If the House would take up the Senate bill and pass it, they could go on with their own bill afterward, he said. He wanted the House to secure what they had got, and in sailors' phrase. "let down the catch, spit on their hands, and take another heave." In the critical state of the question this was a very unwise avowal, for it implied an intention to move for further inflation as soon as the \$100,000,000 of additional currency authorized by the Senate bill could be secured. Another foolish remark followed it, and both together no doubt produced some effect in bringing about Mr. Butler's subsequent defeat. In giving the reasens why he wanted the Senate bill passed at once, Mr. Butler said that if would put a stop to the newspaper slanders that the Executive intended to obstruct the business and prosperity of the country by vetoing the bill. A number of members sprang to their feet and demanded what authority he had for intimating that the President would not veto the bill, and at the same time the Speaker declared that allusions to the probable action of the Executive were in gross violation of the rules, and began pounding with his mallet to stop the excited colloquy on the forbidden subject, which half a dozen members began to carry on with Mr. Butler. It soon came out again, however, the conservatives being determined to make Mr. Butler acknowledge that he had no ground for his intimation, and, by pressing him close, they got an admission from him that he alluded only to reasons of public policy which he supposed would govern the President's action. He then tried to excuse himself by reading a paragraph from Mr. E. R. Hoar's speech of yesterday, in which that gentleman spoke of the Inflation bill as one which the President could not sign without breaking every plodge which his party and the country had required of him. The Speaker said that that was not a parallel ease, and Mr. Hoar told Mr. Butler very tartly that he had more knowledge of the proprieties of the House than to speak of the veto of the President on the floor; to which Mr. Butler retorted that he did not base his legislative action on the President's views, and was careful not to inform himself of

After this sharp skirmish of words the real contest began. The roll was called on the motion to table the motion to reconsider, and resulted in Yeas, 126; Nays, 126. The Speaker settled the question by premptly voting "No." in a tone that left no doubt of the positiveness of his convictions. This vote of Mr. Blaine's defeated the Butler movement and gave life to the Maynard bill, which yesterday's action left in a moribund condition. Mr. Butler had still one more chance, however. The next question was on reconsidering the vote postponing the bill, and while the roll was being called he took the tallysheet of the vote just taken and rushed about trying to get members to change to his side. He did not gain anything by his efforts, esult being 128 to 120. It was neces sary to vote directly on the old motion of yesterday to postpone, which was negatived by 79 to 106. The bill was now before the House and once more in the hands of Mr. Maynard, who appeared to be rejoiced to get his lost child back again. Fearing still that its enemies might slaughter it, he sought to mollify them by fair promises of admitting their amendments, and even went so far as to say that he would favor taking up the Senate bill after his should be passed. He first admitted to a vote Mr. Mitchell's amendment, providing for the retirement of legal tenders as fast as additional bank notes are issued, until the greenback circulation is reduced to \$300,000,000. This was, of course, highly objectionable to the inflationists, and was beaten by a vote of 79 to 160. Mr. Merriam's substitute which included the first five sections of the bill unchanged, with the sixth section modified and the seventh and eighth omitted, was next in order, and to this Mr. Farwell offered an amendment in the form of a section proposing a simple and effective method of resumption by applying the sinking fund to retiring legal tenders. On this the Yeas were 72, and the Nays 164. Mr. Merriam's substitute was afterward beaten on a vote by tellers.

Mr. Maynard then moved to strike out the seventh section, reducing the amount of bond deposits required from banks without circulation to \$10,000, which was agreed to. He next exhibited his hostility to the one redeeming feature of his own bill, the section providing for a slow and remote resumption. by the substitution for greenbacks of \$2,000,000 a month of gold notes, redeemable in two years, and allowed Mr. Biery to move to strike it out. The cheap money" men carned this motion by the large majority of 149 to 95. As thus amended the bill became a naked measure of unlimited bank currency expansion. The complaisant Maynard, who appeared willing to have everything good in his bill stricken out and everything objectionable loaded upon it, now let in two amendments for 3.65 introconvertible bond schemes, one by Mr. Negley, and the other by Mr. Kelley. Mr. Kelley's was the worst, because it provided for an extra \$50,000,000 of greenbacks as a reserve fund, and this was substituted for Mr. Negley's, and then, to the astonishment of almost everybody except its sanguine author, it came within four votes of being placed upon the bill, 118 votes being given in favor of it and 122 against. This introconvertibility project has never been supposed to have much strength, and its opponents have allowed Mr. Kelley to make at least half a dozen speeches in its favor during the present session without taking the trouble to reply. The vote to-day makes it a live question, which will undoubtedly be vigorously pressed in future. Prior to the vote on Mr. Kelley's amendment, an effort was made to table the bill, but the motion got only the support of the conservatives, and was lost by Yeas, 82; Nays, 165. An hour more was spent in roll-calls on motions to adjourn, and finally the session terminated at 6 o'clock, leaving the bill to come up again to-morrow.

The conservatives, who supported it solidly until the resumption section was stricken out, because by so doing they were best defeating the movement to take up the Senate bill, will now abandon it, and its fate depends upon whether the inflationists can be rallied in a body to its support. The general belief is that the House bill will pass in its present shape, and that the Senate bill will also be passed as soon as it can be reached, the inflationists of the House fearing that some of their friends in the Senate have grown so timid of late that they would not Barney, an engineer of the Board, who testified re-

new vote for any measure of expansion, and desiring to secure what has already been gained.

THE SANBORN FRAUDS

THE INVESTIGATION DRAWING TO A CLOSE-ONLY TWO WITNESSES EXAMINED YESTERDAY - EX-SECRETARY BOUTWELL'S CONNECTION WITH THE

INT TRIBGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. WASHINGTON, April 10.-The Sanborn investigation is drawing to a close. Nothing that can be developed in the future can add to the enormity of the proceedings under the notorious contracts, and no testimony for the defense can change the character of the decision, which must be overwhelming, not only to the Treasury Department, but to the contractors and their defendants. Only two witnesses were examined to-day, Warrick Martin of New-York and Mr. Madge, Supervising Special Agent of the Treasury Department. The former seems to have come here for the purpose of arguing in favor of Sanborn, for he was not summoned by the Committee, but urged repeatedly to be granted the privilege of being heard. His statement was dreary and commonplace enough, and had such little reference to the subject that Mr. Dawes repeatedly admonished him to be as brief as possible. He began at a period during or just at the close of the war, and gave a very stupid and unprofitable recital of events long before the law under consideration went into effect. His object was to show that there was and is a necessity for the law under which the contracts with Sanborn were made, owing to the large deficiencies in the whisky taxes, the railroad taxes, the cotton taxes, the legacy and succession taxes, and others. He said there are due the Government on whisky alone between \$30,000,000 and \$50,000,000.

A. G. Fay of New-York, one of the eminent counsel of Sanborn, and it may be said one of the "mysterious men" he has so often alluded to, turned up again in the testimony of Mr. Martin. The further the inquiry goes the more it appears certain that there must have been an organization or a combination to effect the passage of the act of May 8, 1872. In 1871 Martin became acquainted, through Fay, with Sanborn, and ever since then there has been some business interest between them. Martin had information as to whisky frauds and the moiety questions, and it was this that was the bond of sympathy between him and Sanborn. It will be recollected that the first contract between Sanborn and the Treasury Department was for the collection of whisky taxes withheld. also shown by the testimony to-day that Sanborn saddled Martin, his own employé, on to the Government, while he (Sanborn) was Special Agent, at the rate of about \$2,000 a year, he giving Sanborn a receipt on the official form. All this time both Sanborn and his Assistant, Martin, were working on the contracts, whose rates were 50 per cent and no questions asked. Martin's object in seeking Sanborn was as stated, to find a man of sufficient political influence to collect Government taxes, to enable Martin to get his percentages. It seemed to him that this was necessary, and so it was, as appears from later testimony. Martin testified that he had, before he applied to Sanborn, furnished Solicitor Banfield and the District Attorney of New York with proofs of fraud on the revenue, and he asked that the taxes might be collected, so that he might get his moieties.

Mr. Madge was the frankest witness the Treasury Department has yet furnished. He acknowledged openly that he did things which perhaps the law did not sanction, and he employed special agents whose names never appear in the Blue Book, and whose duties are wholly of a private character. To make their names and locations known would be to defeat | ments. Mr. Morrill of Maine exposed the absurdity public ends and materially interfere with the public service. He seemed perfectly willing to demonstrate how this was possible and desirable, but he was not pressed. He acknowledged that Fay was sent to Europe at an expense of about \$3,000 for two or three months' service, and expenses, and he did not deny that Fay had been, at the same time, in the service of Sanborn. He said, however, that cases have been made up from the information obtained by Fay in Europe which would amount to about \$800,000. These cases being ready for the courts, of course Sanborn will get his fifty per cent on them. Madge said that Secretary Boutwell approved Martin's bill for \$2,000, knowing all the facts.

There are those of the Committee who are begin ning to think that Secretary Boutwell has been unnecessarily sheltered during this investigation, and that he is more responsible for the Sanborn infamy than any officer of the Department. The Committee will continue the investigation on Monday, and have summoned the following witnesses: Mr. Odell. Treasurer of the Delaware and Lackawanna Rail road Company; Supervisor Hawley of New-York, Supervisor Totten of Philadelphia, ex-Congressman Kelsey of New-York, who had the first contract under the law, and Judge Pendery, who applied for a contract for the Kansas Pacific Railread, and failed to get it.

SEMI-OFFICIAL DETAILS. [GENERAL PRESS DISPATCH.]

WASHINGTON, April 10 .- Mr. Warrick Martin. a lawyer of New-York, appeared before the Committee Ways and Means this morning as a volunteer witness in the Sanborn case. He made a statement in a very prosy manner, from which it appeared that he had de voted himself for several years as a sort of amateur detective, to discovering and working up whisky frauds in New-York; that as early as 1871 he had made the acquaintance of Mr. Sanborn and had furnished him with the information which he had thus acquired. He had previously filed the same information with District-Attorney Pierrepont and the Solicitor of the Treasury, Mr. Banfield, but no notice had been taken of it. He had entered into Mr. Sanborn's employment and remained in it till 1873. drawing up legal papers, preparing briefs, &c. He had received about \$2,000 from Mr. Sanborn, which had been credited to Mr. Sanborn at the Treasury Department. It puzzled the Committee to understand, as it puzzled the witness to explain, how it happened that he had come into con nection with Mr. Sanborn on such a matter a year before the passage of the law under which the Sanborn contract was made. The result of the examination was to leave the matter in a muddle.

Mr. Madge chief of the special agents in the Treasury Department was examined, and stated Sanborn's connection with the Department and his duties as special agent. Those duties were in his capacity as a employé of Adams Express Company, to detect and give information of cases of smuggling that were constantly going on between Canada and Boston. Mr. Madge admitted that he had allowed the \$2,000 paid te the preceding witness, but he was unable to satisfy the Committee of the legality of paying out of the custom fund the expenses of a private contract, or to engage for his own benefit in detecting frauds on the internal revenue. The only explanation of it was that he did not know until December last that Sanborn had any such contract. The witness had appointed as Special Agent to Europe the Mr. A. G. Fay of New-York mentioned in the case as Sanborn's attorney or as Sanborn's friend, and had allowed his expenses to the amount of about \$3,000. He stated that some \$140,000 had been recovered to the Treasury through the information derived from Mr. Fay, and that there were suits pending for some \$800,000 more. This was principally on account of undervaluations of imports. He admitted that Sanborn had an interest in these cases in the shape of moieties, which seemed to be a new revelation to the Committee He also admitted that the Blue Book, which is supposed to contain a list of all the Government employés, did not contain the name of Fay, because Fay did not want it t be known that he was engaged in this secret service.

THE DISTRICT INQUIRY. EXAMINATION OF MORE WITNESSES-NO IMPORTANT

FACTS ELICITED. (BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.)

WASHINGTON, April 10.-The session of the District Investigating Committee to-day was comparatively uninteresting. The only important witness was Mr.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 11, 1874.-TRIPLE SHEET. garding several instances where contractors to lay pavements were not required to do the two feet of

grading agreed upon in their contracts, this work being given to other men, who were paid by the Board. Other witnesses, who were interested in the De Golyer and McClellan contracts, will be heard next week.

[GENERAL PRESS DISPATCH.]

The examination of witnesses before the District Committee this morning developed no important facts. Thomas Lucas was placed on the stand to prove the priority of a contract awarded him for paving K-st., which was subsequently awarded to Mr. Bingham, postmaster at Philadelphia, said by Gov. Shepherd to be the President of the Biddle Keystone Paving Company. The object of the memorialists was to prove that Mr. Bingham saulet and sold his contract, and never gave the work his personal attention. Samuet Hilton was examined with reference to the grades on Pennsylvania-ave., East, and C. E. Barney, an engineer in the employ of the Board of Public Works, with reference to grades and measurements. The testimony of both witnesses was unimportant. A recess was taken until 2 o'clock.

The evidence of C. E. Barney was mainly to the effect that during the rush of work, when improvements first began, contractors in some instances had torn up the streets before the engineers' department was able to get the contour of the streets and cross sections. The witness explained that on one occasion a difficulty arose with reference to a grading contract on Massachusetts ave. East, and that no accurate measurement could be made on account of the cross sections being destroyed. The matter was finally referred to arbitrators for settlement. One was a sworn measurer in the Architect's office of the Treasury. Arthur Shep herd was one, and he thought Mr. Same was referee They disagreed, and the matter was subsequently referred to a board to assess damages.

Gov. Shepherd stated that when he heard his brother, Arthur, was one of the arbitrators, he would not allow him to serve. The witness, resuming, said the dispute was settled by returning 105,000 yards of grading which he (the witness), had previously estimated at something over 40,000 yards. He did not see where 105,000 yards could have come from in the streets and squares under dispute. The witness testified that some of the earth used in filling the canal was taken from Massachusetts and New York-aves.

The Committee adjourned until Monday next. In regard to the testimony on Thursday connecting Mr. Murtagh, editor of The National Republican, with contracts under the Board of Public Works, that paper

has the following:

In the District investigation yesterday the name of the proprietor of The National Republican was mentioned in connection with contracts under the Board of Public Works. All we have to say is, that we have not made a sincle dollar in any contract under the Board, and have no interest whatever in any contract now pending. We do not say this because we deem that there is any improriety whatever in having a contract, but in order to gratify the extreme anxiety which some people seem to entertain in regard to our private affairs. The only regret we have in the whole malter is that we were not fortunate enough to navo had a good contract and plenty of money to execute it. has the following :

A DEBATE ON THE DISTRIBUTION OF PUB-LIC DOCUMENTS.

WASHINGTON, Friday, April 10, 1874. Every time the Scuate Committee on Printing reports a bill for the printing of extra copies of any document, a discussion at once arises in relation to the franking privilege. Such a debate occupied half an hour of the session this morning, and during that time some very interesting speeches were made. Mr. Carpenter, of course, defended the franking abuse, which he called a duty, and with one of his characteristic bursts of frothy eloquence informed the Senate that he had a little of his back pay still left, which he should use in paying the postage on documents, and when that was gone he would go out and earn more by practicing law. Like all demagogues in Congress, he believed it to be the duty of Congress to educate the people by the distribution of public docuof the whole business, not only of franking documents, but of printing and making them. He said that for what the bare printing and postage of the Agricultural Report cost, a leading publishing house in New-York would make the book, including the In New-York would make the book, including the editorial labor, and invited the Senators to compare the facilities that such a house has, the talent it can command, and the salaries it pays, with the facilities of the Agricultural Department, where a few men are at work on starvation salaries. If such works were needed they would be published by private enterprise and much more widely and intelligently circulated. The abolition of the Franking Privilege has resulted in a greater saving in the way of public printing during the present session of Congress, than has been before effected during any session in 25 years.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, April 10, 1874. Both Houses of Congress have passed the bill provid-ing that the act of 1793 for enrolling and licensing ships or vessels employed in the coasting trade shall not be onstrued as extending to canal-boats or boats employed on the internal waters or canals of any State The bill recommittee on Fereign Relations to day.

The bill removes the cause of much complaint in New-York, Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, Maryland, and Delaware, where last year many canal-boats were selzed for alleged violation of the License and Eurollment acts. Eagene N. Howeil, representing the boat interests, was earnessly seconded in his efforts for the passage of the bill by Secretary Richardson.

The House Committee on Fereign Relations to day.

concluded the consideration of the bill revising sthe grades and salaries of Consuls and Consuls-General, The grades and salaries of Consuls and Cousnis-General. Lie most important amendment made by the Committee is to establish the office of Consul-General at Berlin, Meibourne, and City of Mexico, and at the request of the Hebrew Convention recently held at Chicago, the Committee recommend the establishment of a Consulate at Bucharest, Roumania. As thus amended, Chairman Orth will report the bill for passage.

U. S. District-Attorney Carey of Utah and an attorney named Merritt were before the House Judiciary Com mittee to-day, and made arguments in favor of the bil in relation to the courts and judicial officers in the Territory of Utah. The effect of the proposed bill is to transfer the selection of juries, which have claimed to have been appointed by Mormon judicial officials, to United States officers. The Committee have come to no couclasion on the subject, and will probably hear further arguments.

Official proclamation is made by the President of the ratification of a treaty between the United States and Salvador for the surreader of criminals. It is expressly provided that the extradition shall not apply to any crime or offense of a political character. The treaty is to continue for ten years. Capts. George R. Spicer, A. Fengon, and David Evans

of the Revenue Marine Service, have been appointed a of the Revenue Marine service, and admission and promo-Board to examine candidates for admission and promo-les of the service. The Board will convene in this city on April 21.

The Government is having prepared at the Philadelphia mint to beladded to the list of public medals a medal commemorative of the late Prof. Agassiz and his devo-For Regular Report of Congressional Proceedings see Second Page.]

THE DEATH PENALTY.

EXECUTION OF EMIL LOWENSTEIN AT ALBANY ALBANY, April 10 .- The execution of Emil Lowenstein for the murder of John D. Weston took place in the jail here to-day. Two thousand people stood in the streets in the vicinity, in a snow-storm, from 10 a. m. till 3 p. m. At five minutes past 2 p. m. the door of the condemned man's cell was opened, and he walked with a firm step to his place beneath the noose, where the priest intoned a prayer. The prisoner was then allowed to speak, and declared his innocence with trembling earnestness. A little later he added, "There are a great many who have injured me, and who were false witnesses on my trial. I wish to say to them all that I freely forgive them, and I hope God will also forgive them." After the last offices of religious consolation the rope was cut and the drop fell. Lowenstein's neck was broken, and the pulse ceased to beat in a little over two minutes. At the end of sixteen minutes the body was cut down, placed in a coffin, and removed to the German Catholic Church, and thence, after a requiem mass, to St. Mary'spurying-ground.

EXECUTION OF PRAGUE BRYANT IN TENNESSEE. NASHVILLE, April 10.-Prague Bryant was hung at Pulaski, Tenn., to-day, for the killing of Alexander Steel, two years ago. Large crowds of colored people witnessed the execution, and were much excited

A dispatch from Portland, Oregon, says that a whole block in the principal business portion of Lagrande, Oregon, was burned Thursday night. Loss,

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

EXPLANATIONS OF THE SEPTENNAT-POLITICAL AT-

NOTES FROM PARIS.

TITUDE OF THE DUKE DE BROGLIE-WANT OF COMMERCIAL PROSPERITY-THEATRICAL GOSSIF FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] Pauls, March 25 .- The Chief of the Republic, two of his Ministers, the Journal Officiel, have all taken occasion, within a week, formally to define the Sepennat, despite of which essays, few people believe that it will, or desire that it should, last seven years. Everybody knows that it is but a name for a true of three parties united against a divided fourth party and the majority of the people, each of the three only waiting, watching, laboring for a promising occasion break the truce. But although, except in a chronological sense, we seem no nearer to a permanently established Government than when we waited under the Pact of Bordeaux and then under the so-called Rivet Constitution, the situation has greatly changed within three years, and especially since the abrogation last May of the Rivet Constitution by the sovereign Assembly that constituted it. Although nine-tenths of the Government majority in the Assembly are Legitimists or Orleanists-Bonapartists, in their own most generous estimate, not counting more than 30-and although the Prime Minister and all his colleagues except two Bonapartists are Legitimists or Orleanists, the cause of royalism, that seemed to its intriguing partisans appreaching to high triumph last Autumn, has now

sunk past any but sentiment al hope of resurrection The complimentary visit of the Count de Paris to the Count de Chambord, last August, with the consequent high-going attempt, encouraged by De Broglie, to lead in a Bourbon King of France, was an enormous service rendered to Napoleon IV. It first partially restored to the representative of the Empire, as type and symbol of hostility to the old regime and co-partner in the post revolutionary interests of France, the lately lost status of imperialsm in the affections of the nation. The selection by royalists, in the distress of their discomfiture, of MacMahon as the only possibly available figure-head for their "Conservative" Government, not because he was statesman, surely not because of the absence of any honest man in their royalist ranks, but because he, an Imperial Marshal, held firmly the only drawn sword the royalists could and dared trust themselves to, was another act of compliment, not to say of submission, to the Empire and of eminent service to the Bonapartists. It is more for its sadly sure sagacity of aim than for its venomous sting, that we must admire that sharp-shot parting sentence with which, flast May, retiring Thiers at once transfixed and labeled the Duke de Broglie as a specimen Protegé of the Empire. That he constantly approves himself to be. A Royalist non-volunteer at the outset, still involuntary and even unconscious, as most people still think, there are some who are ning to suppose, for explanation of his policy, that the Duke is beginning complacently to calculate his chances of holding a grateful Ministry from the gratitude of the next Emperor.

Blood is said to be stronger than water. Th analysis of it in ancestral respects is curious. The Duke de Broglie, acting guide, philosopher, and friend of President MacMahon, and responsible editor of the political legislation, and more important administration of the Septennat Government has three currents in his veins. One comes of the primal Italian source along with his first French ancestors, who came here in the suite of that other Italian, Cardinal Mazarin; another comes of intermarriage with the old French noblesse, and flowed from his guillotined great-grandfather, in 1794; and another from Genevan Necker, that is, from his masculine grandmother, Madame de Stael. From these we derive the defects and distinguishing qualities of the existing ministerial Duke. There are Italian subtlety and ingeniously equivocal indefiniteness; intimately controlling honor of and combative hostility to the revolutionary multitude, which instinctively claims its rights and fiercely exercises its power; more than ordinary intellectual endowment, coupled with the candid conviction of its Olympian superiority over the gifts and its innate capacity to substitute more than the of any and all other extant French statesmen. Add now to this, a reference to the "Memorial of St. Helena." On the 193d and 194th pages of the edition of 1824 of that work the reader may learn how Madame de Stael, grandmother of the actual leading ministerial Protegé of the Empire, did, immediately after the return from Elba, send in to the restored Emperor a proposition for devoting her pen and principles to the Imperial cause on condition that Napoleon should see paid to her some two millions of francs, right to which for her house she claimed from old royal decrees of Louis XVI.

No calmly thoughtful outside observer of current French history will gravely quarrel with Rouher's statement of the impending dilemma: "The decision, whenever France comes to decide, is between Empire and Republic." This is but repetition of an opinion as clearly expressed in private conversation two years ago, and always held by a few of the most capable doctrinnaire, unprejudiced, non-partisan but ardeatly patriotic statesmen and men of affairs, whose services illustrate the better period of the reign of the late

Meantime commerce still declines to march. If the testimony of traders in all kinds can be accepted with even so much discount; if the lamentably undeniable statistics of the Bureaux de Bienfaisance are looked at, and the patently increased abundance of street mendicants, let alone other proofs of misery, are considered, we of the lucky classes must admit that commerce does not, and that the ragged regiment of want does march-in a somewhat exceptionally formidable measure this year. And yet a foreigner just arriving in Paris and judging from his eyes might excusably conclude that our prosperity is at its hight. The women of the grand, whole, half or lesser and lower vulgar fractional worlds whose husbands or other unthrifty paymasters enable them to display their charmingly ruinous tasteful toilets to the vulgar gaze, seem nearly as abundant as in the dear phosphorescently brilliant latter days of the late regretted rotten Empire. On the dra natic and theatrical side, this season

has been more fertile of new plays than any other since 1869. That Flaubert should be hopelessly, and justly, damned with his Candidat on its second night, is as much to the credit of the current French stage as the limitless popular success of Sardou's "Uncle Sam" on the very stage where the Candidat could hold but for two nights. Feuillet's "Sphinx" has been brought out at the Français. I will not go into an analysis of this rather inferior play, worked out from Feuillet's novel, which, like all of M. Feuillet's novels, misrepresents human nature, under the fashion-plate guise of modern, sham, false, fashionionable nature. What makes the immense success of Academician Feuillet's ingenious, eminently patchouli false play, is the frightfully intense realism of Mile. Croizette, in a dying scene. Theater-going Paris is going wild with admiration over Croizette's offensively truthful, physical presentation of a death by poison. The fatal triumph which drags till the last act, all shamefully lies in a falsely artistic, astonishingly faithful reproduction, on the degraded stage of the classical Français, of a sacredly human scene that may be enacted any day at the Hotel Dieu. Croizette's admirable clinique in dying is the success of the legitimate drama for the season. For detail, exquisite trick, and finish, she deserves all the high-low applause she earns. As artisan artiste, she is many hairbreadths above that really great unartistic actress, Matilda Heron, who forced our sympathies and me-

mentarily arrested our criticism by the mere sweeping flood of her physical action.

AMERICANS ARRESTED IN CUBA. FREDERICK A. DOCKERY AND THE UNITED STATES

CONSULAR AGENT AT NUEVITAS ARRESTED BY GEN. PORTILLO-DOCKERY'S LIFE IN DANGER. KEY WEST, Fla., April 10 .- A letter from Havana says: "Frederick A. Dockery, formerly United States Collector at Jacksonville, arrived here lately from Key West. He remained several weeks, and then left for Santiago de Cuba. It was remored then that Dockery was on a mission for the owners of embargoed properties, but the rumor has not been confirmed. Last Friday Dockery presented himself to the American Consular Agent at Nuevitas, representing himself as coming from the interior. The Consul immediately took him to the Governor, and the Governor referred the matter to Portillo, Commanding General of Puerto Principe, who ordered the arrest of both. The Consul was subsequently released by order of Portillo, but Dockery was retained as prisoner, papers compromising him having been found on his person. His trial is going on.

THE TICHBORNE CASE.

ADDITIONAL TRIALS FOR PERJURY-JEAN LUIE AND CAPT. BROWN CONVICTED.

The result is not known, but he was alive on the 7th

inst. If he be found guilty of communicating

with the insurgents he will very probably be exe-

The trial of Jean Luie for perjury during his examination as a witness for the claimant in the Tiebborne trial resulted this morning in his conviction. The case of Capt. Brown, who was charged with a simlar offense, was then taken up, and he too was found guilty of perjury. He and Jean Luie were then sentenced to five and seven years' penal servitude respect-

THE ARMY BILL IN GERMANY. COMPROMISE TO REMOVE THE MOST SERIOUS OB

STACLES TO ITS PASSAGE. BERLIN, Friday, April 10, 1874.

A compromise has been effected on the Military bill, by which the most serious obstacles to its passage are removed. The Government has accepted an amendment proposed by the Liberal members of the Reichstag limiting the total strength of the army to 401,000 men and the period of service to seven years. (LONDON, Saturday, April 11, 1874.

A Berlin dispatch to The Daily News says Prince Bismarck distinctly warned several Liberal Deputies who called upon him yesterday, that he would resign in favor of Gen. Manteuffel, unless the military question was set-

The Liberals afterward unanimously agreed to the compromise previously reported. Bismarck's condition

CHANGES IN THE BRITISH MINISTRY. RESIGNATION OF SIR JOHN KARSLAKE-SIR RICHARD BAGGALLAY MADE ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

LONDON, Friday, April 10, 1874. Sir John Karslake has resigned the Attorney-Generalship in consequence of illness. Sir Richard Buggallay, now Solicitor-General, succeeds him.

DR. LIVINGSTONE. PREPARATIONS FOR HIS FUNERAL-AID FOR HIS

CHILDREN AND TWO SISTERS. London, Saturday, April 11-5 a. m. The funeral of Dr. Livingstone will take on the 18th. The Government will pay \$1,200

toward the expenses of the obsequies. An appeal signed by Baroness Burdett Coutts, Messrs. Kinnaird and Horace Waller, Sir Bertle Frere, and others, asks for subscriptions for the support of the children and two aged sisters of the deceased, who are in straitened eircumstances.

THE FAMINE IN INDIA.

II IS EVERYWHERE UNDER CONTROL. London, Saturday, April 11, 1874.

A special telegram from Calcutta to The Standard reports that the famine is everywhere under control. The accumulations of provisions made by the Government are more than sufficient to meet the demand, and further aid subscriptions in England are considered superfluous.

STRIKE AND THREATENED LOCK-OUT.

LONDON, Saturday, April 11-6 a. m. the Association of Master Cotton-Spinners has resolved that unless they yield before Thursday next notice will be given that in a fortnight from that date all the mills in that city will be closed, and thus 15,000 operatives locked out.

CANADIAN POLITICS.

THE RIPL EXCITEMENT-EXAMINATION OF WITNESES -MOTION TO BE MADE FOR RIEL'S EXPULSION-PROSPECT OF THE AFPOINTMENT OF THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH AS GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

OTTAWA, Ont., April 10 .- Attorney-General Clarke of Manitoba was again examined on the Riel question, before the House of Commons, last The evidence went to show that for some time subsequent to Mr. Clarke's arrival in Manitoba and anterior to the legal proceedings taken against Riel, Clarke had been fully aware of Riel's movements and had tried to dissuade him from becoming a candidate. Mr. Clarke acknowledged that he had once offered to fight Riel at 10 paces because the latter was impertinent, and that he had received an anonymous letter threatening that his life was in danger if he persisted in his course with regard to Riel.

The order of the day for Riel's attendance in his place in the House was then read, and no response being given, Detective Hamilton was called to the bar and examined. He gave evidence to the effect that he had done all in his power to arrest Ricl, but had been unsue cessful. Constable McVeity gave similar evidence.

Mr. Bowell said that if the Government did not take action in the matter he would give notice of a motion for Riel's expulsion on Monday night. The motion, if made will undoubtedly be carried.

The Committee on the North-West troubles met this morning with closed doors, examined Mr. McTavish,

and adjourned. TORONTO, Ont., April 10.-A rumor has been in etrenlation for some time that at the expiration of Lord Duflation for some time that at the expiration of Lord Duf-ferm's term of office as Governor-General of Canada the Duke of Edinburgh would be appointed to succeed him. The Globe to-day whole up a long editorial on the sub-ject thus: From whatever point of view we approach the proposal of making the Duke of Edinburgh Gov-ernor-General of Canada we see difficulties, and diffi-culties of such magnitude that, with regret, we have to place the attractive notion of being governed for four years by a royal Duke among the category of impracti-cable things.

FOREIGN NOTES. The Dutch have opened several Atchean

The Marquis of Clanricarde died yesterday,

Gens. Manuel Concha, Martinez, and Camos have arrived at Santander.

The Victor Emanuel, with invalid soldiers from the Gold Coast, arrived at Portsmouth, England, yesterday evening. Nineteen men died on the passage.

A telegram from Berlin says that there is ne foundation for the report, telegraphed to a London paper, of a Conservative and Ultramontane intrigue to supplant Prince Bismarck by Gen. Manteuffel.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

WASHINGTON, April 10.-Lieut. Richardson Clover is ordered to the Michigan on April 18; Surgeon George H. Cook, to the Naval Hospital at Nortolk: Passed Assistant Paymaster Geo. W. Long, to the Swatara; Surgeon Edward Kershner is detached from the Vermont and ordered to the Swatara; Surgeon G. S. Beardsley, from the Naval Hospital at Norfolk, Va., and ordered to the Vermont; Passed Assistant Engineer Jefferson Brown, from the
Navy-Yard at New-York and ordered to the Swatara;
Passed Assistant Engineer John W. Gardner, from
special duty at New-York and ordered to the Swatara.
Reports to the Navy Department show that the United
States steamers Alaska and Juniata left Key West on
April 8, the Congress on the 5th, and the Franklin to-day,
for Europe. The Wyoming left Key West yesterday for
Washington, and the Theonderora sailed to day for Norfolk. Passed Assistant Engineer Jefferson Brown, from the

ON 'CHANGE.

DEPRESSION IN THE STOCK MARKET. RUMORS FROM GERMANY-REPORTED SUIT FOR A MILLION AND A HALF D LLARS AGAINST COMMO-

Weakness was the principal feature of the stock market yesterday, there being a slight decline along the general list. Various theories were advanced as to the causes of the depression, but none of special importance were advanced. There were rumors on the street to the effect that telegraphic advices had been received from Germany, stating that Prince Bismarck has investment by the German Government some months

The principal story of the day, however, was to the effect that James H. Banker had begun a suit against Commodore Vanderbilt for a sum involving \$1,500,000 It will be remembered that during the earlier days of the panie much trouble and excitement were & Co., the brokers for Banker, Schell, and the late Horace F. Clark. The firm were carrying a large amount of Lake Shore Railroad stock, and despite all the efforts of the combination the load overpowered them, and their brokers were compelled to fail. stories of fraud and mismanagement in affairs of the railroad were circulated at the time, but finally Commodore Vanderbilt intervened and his name and prestige succeeded in directing popular attention from the darker stories in circulation. It was generally understood that Commodore Vanderbilt had also interfered for the purpose of saving Banker from ruin, and when the follow-ing documents were understood to have been registered there was comparatively little surprise among those who professed to know the true history of the Lake

Shere troubles during the paule: For and in consideration of \$700,000, in hand paid, we—James H.Banker and Ellen Josephine, his wife—have granted, bargained, and sold, and hereby grant, bargained, and convey unto Cornelius Vanderbift, his heirs and assigns forever, the following pieces of property: First, the premises occupied by said Banker on the corner of Fifteenth-st, and Fifth-ava, in the City of New-York; second, the premises known as No. 73 Fifth-ave, on the opposite corner of Fifteenth-st; third, the premises on the north-west corner of Eight-enth-st, and Fourth-ave, known as Nos. 63 and 65 Union-place, in said city; fourth, the premises known as Nos. 72 and 725 Irving-place, in said city; fifth, the premises and said city; fifth, the premises known as Nos. 184, 184, and 185 South-st, in said city; switch, the premises and firmington or Tarrytown, in Westchester County, occupied by the said Banker, and purchased from Moses H. Grinnell, together with the apportenances to each of said parcels belonging, the intent being to convey the said parcels, with all the rights and privileges apportaining thereto. And the said James H. Banker and wife covenant to make and execute such further deeds or conveyances as may be necessary to vest the title to the said premises in the said Cornelius Vanderbift, his heirs and assigns.

Appended to this was the following document, signed For and in consideration of \$700,000, in hand paid, w

Appended to this was the following document, signed by Commodore Vanderbilt:

by Commodore Vanderbilt:

Whereas, I have this day received from James H. Banker deed of conveyance of the premises on the north-west corner of Fifthave, and Fifthave, and of the state of the premises on the north-west corner of Fifthave, and Fifthave, and of No. 35 Fifthave, and of No. 35 and 65 Sudhest of Union-place, and of Nos. 12 and 712 Irving-pince, and of Nos. 153 ifst and 158 Southest, and of Nos. 253 and 424 Front-st, all in the City of New-York and of certain premises at Tarrytown, Westchester County, occupied by said Banker, and purchased of Moses H. Grinucli; and said conveyance is absolute and full. This certifies that the said conveyance received and delivered as a mortgage to secure to Cornelius Vanderbilt, the grantee in said doed, the payment of all moness due and owing, or to become due and owing to, or which the said Cornelius Vanderbilt may be entitled to recover from or against said Banker, for or by reason of any matter, contract, or agreement hereof the said Cornelius Vanderbilt agrees to convey the said premises to the said Junes H. Banker, or his assistan, at the request and demand of the said Junes H. Banker, or his assistan, at the request and demand of the said Junes H. Banker, or his assistan, as the request and demand of the said Junes H. Banker.

No positive information could be obtained on the street with regard to the suit, but the theory was that Banker was not satisfied with the results of the assignment, and that he had brought the suit with the view to recover ing the property conveyed away during the panie. Amongs the people who were acquainted with the

incidents of the Lake Shore trouble during the panic the report of the prospective suit was readily be lieved. One gentleman said that as Mr. Banker had been forced to make the assignment by pressure of eircumstances he had regretted the circumstance ever since. With a view to obtaining official information in the matter application was made to the attorneys of the several parties for the facts. Ex-Judge Hilton, who is Mr. Banker's brother-in-law and attorney, was absent, but his son was very much surprised, and wished to know how the rumor got out. He stated that as yet no proceedings had been begun; that, when the matter should take shape, the newspapers would be duly informed, as it was a matter of some interest and importance, and the The operatives in a cotton mill at Bolton effect of which would be felt. The matter had not taken form as yet, and it was possible that it might be arranged without litigation.

Mr. Burrill of Burrill, Davison & Burrill, who will probably represent the defendant in the event of a suit, said that whatever there might be in prospective there had been no papers served as yet. No conclusion has yet been arrived at in the matter of

the Union Pacific Pacific Mail, and Panama combination, the first-mentioned corporation desiring the rates of freight fixed at five cents a pound, while the two latter desire to maintain it at four cents.

The Stock Exchange has placed the first mortgag

sinking fund gold bonds and the stock of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad and the new Union Pacific sinking fund bonds upon the free lists. A meeting of the New-Jersey stockholders of the

Paterson and Newark Radroad was held in Paterson, N. J., yesterday, John P. Post in the Chair, and R. S. Gould, Secretary. Enos Cole presented his resignation as a member of the Committe of five to prosecute the claims of the stockholders against the Eric Railroad Company, and John B. Eastwood, esq., of Believille was appointed in his place. The Committee reported that they had waited upon the Eric Company, but the Company were not prepared yet to state what they would offer as a compromise. The meeting then adjourned to meet in Newark upon the call of the Secretary, and if the compromise offered by the Eric Company is not satisfactory all the claimants will unite in a suit against the

THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

MR. DREXEL AND THE SECRETARYSHIP. PROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.

PHILADELPHIA. April 10,-President Grant's visit to A. J. Drexel of this city, from Saturday till Monday last, has given rise to the report that the latter had been offered the portfolio of the Treasury. The New-York Evening Post had in its money article last evening the following:

evening the following:

Some of the papers say that the place has been offered to Mr. A. J. Drexel, the head of one of the most successful banking houses in the country. The President is to be commended for midding so worthy a selection, as Mr. Drexel combines with an irroproschable character a knowledge of all that can be gleaned from the books as well as from the experience of tallfetime as a successful mancier. We donnt, however, if Mr. Drexel could be induced to take the place, as he would have to sacrifice private interests to mextent which even patriotic considerations cannot reasonably demand.

The correspondent of The Tennand Learner The correspondent of THE TEIBUNE learns from

a source which warrants a positive statement that the doubt expressed in the concluding paragraph of the above can be resolved into certainty. Mr. Drexel would not entertain the project, for the obvious reasons given. This gentleman's views on the subject of the expansion of the currency are in thorough accordance with those of THE TRIBUNE.

It is believed here in quarters from which sense tional and stock-jobbing reports never issue or find lodgment, that there is a decided probability of a change in the head of the Treasury Department that such a change is imminent; that the reason for it is founded in recent exposures connected with the Sauborn contracts.

THE KILLING OF YOUNG BRECKENRIDGE. NASHVILLE, April 10 .- A dispatch from

Lebanon concerning the killing of J. R. Breckenridge, a student at the law school in that place, and son of the late Dt. Robert J. Breckenridge, says: Breckenridge and some companions had been drinking during the day and a seemingly playful dispute arose between Breeken ridge and John L. Anderson, son of the Lebanon, about the possession of an umbrelia belonging to Brockerridge. This was finally quieted and Brecken-ridge asked the party to drink. While ther were lean-ing over the bar Anderson suddenly drew a Derringer, and, placing it at Breckenridge's head, fred, the ball penetrating the brain. Anderson 8-2 and a posse is now in pursuit of him. Lebanon, about the possession of an umbrelia belonging